
VI. ENFORCEMENT

This section provides information about actions taken by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to prevent illegal entry into the United States and to apprehend and remove deportable aliens from the United States.

Enforcement of Immigration Laws

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has the initial responsibility for determining who may be admitted to the United States. The INS also has the responsibility for enforcing immigration laws within the United States and on the borders. These responsibilities include locating and arresting aliens who are in violation of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) (see Appendix 1, p. A.1-12), *i.e.*, aliens attempting an illegal entry, aliens who successfully complete an illegal entry, and aliens who entered the United States legally but have since lost their legal status. The arrests are known as apprehensions. Almost all of the work involved in locating and arresting aliens is done by either Border Patrol agents or Investigations special agents. Immigration Inspectors work to prevent the entry of inadmissible aliens at a port of entry. The custody and processing of apprehended aliens and certain of the aliens refused entry is a joint effort involving arresting agents, INS attorneys, and detention and deportation officers. Aliens refused admission or apprehended may be removed from the United States as described below.

Border Patrol

The primary mission of the U.S. Border Patrol is to secure the 8,000 miles of land and water boundaries of the United States between ports of entry. The major objectives of the Border Patrol are to prevent illegal entry into the United States, interdict drug smugglers and other criminals, and compel those persons seeking admission to present themselves legally at ports of entry for inspection. The INS "prevention through deterrence" strategy calls for deploying Border Patrol agents along the border to prevent and deter illegal entry, rather than apprehending undocumented immigrants after they have entered the United States. Border Patrol operations are divided into 21 sectors. The southwest border covers four states (California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas) and divides into nine sectors: San Diego and El Centro in California; Yuma and Tucson in Arizona; El Paso sector covering New Mexico and the western-most portion of Texas; and Marfa, Del Rio, Laredo, and McAllen in Texas. The

remaining 12 sectors are: Livermore in California; New Orleans in Louisiana; Miami in Florida; Havre in Montana; Blaine and Spokane in Washington; Grand Forks in North Dakota; Buffalo in New York; Swanton in Vermont; Detroit in Michigan; Ramey in Puerto Rico; and Houlton in Maine.

Investigations Program

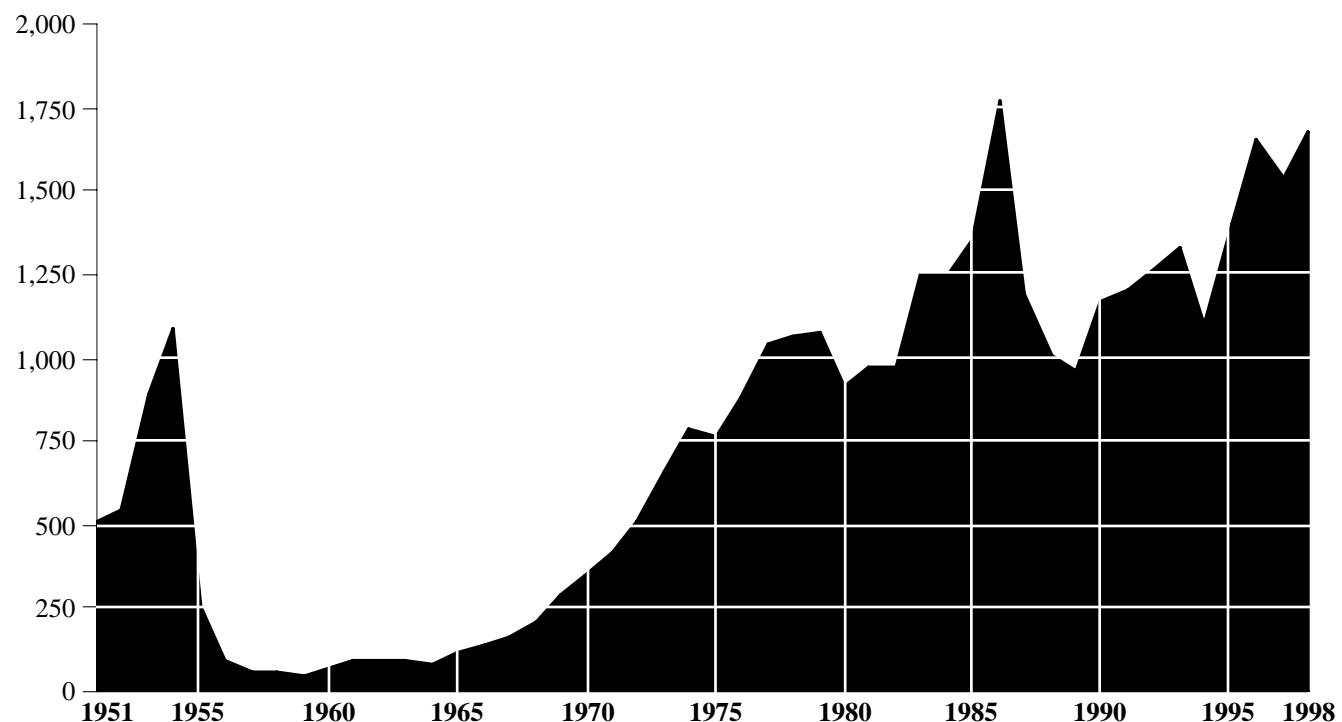
The Investigations Program focuses on the enforcement of immigration laws within the interior of the United States. Special agents plan and conduct investigations of persons and events subject to the administrative and criminal provisions of the INA. Agents use both traditional and modern technological methods, including forensic science, to investigate violations of immigration law and aliens involved in criminal activities. They often work as team members in multi-agency task forces against terrorism, violent crime, document fraud, narcotic trafficking, and various forms of organized crime. They also seek to identify aliens who are incarcerated and deportable as a result of their criminal convictions. In addition, Agents monitor and inspect work sites to apprehend unauthorized alien workers and to impose sanctions against employers who knowingly employ them. Apprehensions at places of employment may result in removals from the workplace and also can result in removal from the United States.

Inspections Program

Immigration inspectors determine the admissibility of aliens who have arrived at a designated port of entry. There are approximately 300 such ports in the United States. Inspectors may permit most inadmissible aliens the opportunity to withdraw their application for admission or in some cases inspectors will refer an alien to an immigration judge for removal proceedings. Since April 1997 inspectors have had the authority to order certain aliens removed under expedited removal proceedings without further hearings or review by an immigration judge. The expedited removal order carries the same penalties as a removal order issued by an immigration judge. Immigration inspectors also prepare cases for criminal prosecution by United States Attorneys, including cases involving alien smuggling, document fraud, and attempted illegal entry.

Chart R Aliens Apprehended: Fiscal Years 1951-98

Thousands



Source: Table 58. See Glossary for fiscal year definitions.

More than 55,000 criminal aliens were removed during 1998.

Detention and Removal Program

Removal proceedings encompass the actions that lead to the formal removal of an alien from the United States when the presence of that alien is deemed inconsistent with the public welfare. The INS has several options in removing an alien from the United States. Traditionally, these options included deportation, voluntary departure and exclusion; however, the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA, see Appendix 1, p. A.1-23) made major revisions to these procedures that were effective on April 1, 1997. Deportation and exclusion proceedings were consolidated as removal proceedings (with voluntary departure continuing as an option at government convenience). The most significant change was the new authority for expedited removals.

Most removal proceedings are conducted before an immigration judge. Possible outcomes of an immigration hearing include removal, adjustment to a legal status, or a

termination of proceedings. Some aliens abscond before or after the hearing. Decisions of the immigration judge can be appealed to the Board of Immigration Appeals.

Under expedited removal an immigration officer may determine that an arriving alien is inadmissible because the alien engaged in fraud or misrepresentation or because the alien lacks proper documents. The officer can order the alien removed without further hearing or review unless the alien states a fear of persecution or an intention to apply for asylum. Officers refer aliens who make such pleas to an asylum officer and the case may eventually be argued before an immigration judge.

The penalties associated with formal removal include not only the removal but possible fines, imprisonment for up to 10 years, and a bar to future legal entry (the bar is permanent for aggravated felons and up to 20 years for other aliens). The imposition and extent of these penalties depends upon the circumstances of the case.

Voluntary departure

In some cases, an apprehended alien may be offered a voluntary departure. This procedure is common with non-criminal aliens who are apprehended by the Border Patrol

during an attempted illegal entry. They agree that their entry was illegal, waive their right to a hearing, remain in custody, and are removed under supervision. Some aliens apprehended within the United States agree to voluntarily depart and pay the expense of departing. These departures may be granted by an immigration judge or, in some circumstances, by an INS District Director. Aliens who have agreed to a voluntary departure can be legally admitted in the future without penalty. Although such departures are called "voluntary departures," they are required and verified.

Data Overview: Apprehensions

(Tables 56-59)

Aliens are apprehended under three INS programs—Border Patrol, Investigations, and Examinations. The largest of these programs by far is the Border Patrol. In fiscal year 1998, the INS apprehended 1,679,439 aliens. Of this number, the Border Patrol made 1,555,776 apprehensions, of which 97 percent were made along the southwest border. During the fiscal year 1986-98 period, the Border Patrol accounted for between 92 to 97 percent of total apprehensions, Investigations for 3 to 8 percent, and Examinations for less than 1 percent. Technically, the Inspections Program does not apprehend aliens and their interceptions of inadmissible aliens are not reported in the apprehension statistics.

Southwest border apprehensions (Table 58)

Southwest border apprehensions were an all-time record 1,615,844 in fiscal year 1986 and then decreased 3 consecutive years immediately following enactment of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986 (see Appendix 1, p. A.1-19). This legislation allowed 2.7 million formerly illegal aliens to become legal immigrants, established sanctions against employers who hire illegal aliens, and authorized an increase in the size of the Border Patrol. The number of apprehensions reached a low of 852,506 in 1989 and has generally increased since then. The only years with annual decreases were 1994 and 1997. The number of southwest border apprehensions in 1998 was 1,516,680, an 11 percent increase compared to fiscal year 1997.

Border Operations

Several major INS operations have had an impact on apprehensions over the years. These operations typically deploy agents nearer the border at strategic locations in order to deter illegal entry. The number of apprehensions tend to decrease in the targeted areas and increase in surrounding sectors.

The first initiative was Operation Hold-the-Line, in El Paso, beginning in September 1993. The second, Operation Gatekeeper, began in San Diego in October

1994. These two sectors accounted for two out of every three apprehensions along the southwest border in fiscal year 1993. The percentage dropped to 50 percent of the total in 1995, and was approximately 25 percent in fiscal year 1998.

The number of apprehensions in El Centro, CA and Tucson, AZ, the sectors east of San Diego, increased following introduction of Operation Gatekeeper. The number of apprehensions in Tucson increased from 139,473 in fiscal year 1994 to 387,406 in fiscal year 1998. El Centro increased from 27,654 in fiscal year 1994 to 226,695 in 1998. McAllen surpassed El Paso as the leading sector in number of apprehensions in Texas following Operation Hold-the-Line in fiscal year 1994, going from 124,251 in 1994 to 243,793 in 1997. Reacting to the increases, the INS began a new operation in McAllen in August 1997 called Operation Rio Grande. Apprehensions declined to 204,257 in fiscal year 1998, a 16 percent decrease compared to 1997.

Nationality (Table 57)

Nationals of 186 countries were apprehended in 1998—aliens from Mexico predominated, accounting for 96.1 percent of the total. The next largest source countries were El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Canada, Cuba, Jamaica, Colombia, Haiti, and Ecuador.

Data Overview: Investigations

(Table 60)

Investigations work is composed of four major categories—criminal, work site enforcement, fraud, and anti-smuggling.

Criminal

Criminal cases have historically represented the largest proportion of the total Investigations workload. In 1998 they account for 86 percent of cases completed. These cases have steadily increased over the years from 38,716 cases in 1992 to 87,295 in 1998, an increase of 126 percent. The targets of these investigations include large scale organizations engaged in ongoing criminal activity in violation of Title 8 or Title 18, U.S.C. or similar laws, including those pertaining to narcotics and terrorism. Criminal cases also include individual aliens convicted of a crime or crimes rendering them subject to INS action, aliens arrested for the commission of an aggravated felony, aliens involved in activities considered contrary to the security of the United States, and aliens included in certain immoral classes. Defendants prosecuted in 1998 increased 53 percent compared to the number in 1997, while the number of defendants convicted was up 46 percent.

Work site enforcement

The focus of work site enforcement is employers of aliens who are not authorized to work. Immigration law prohibits the unlawful employment of aliens and provides for penalties and fines against employers who hire, recruit, or refer aliens to employment for a fee. Employer cases may involve criminal or administrative investigations as well as general inspections. Employer cases may also originate as referrals from the Department of Labor. Total work site cases completed dropped annually from 7,053 cases in fiscal year 1992 to 5,283 in 1995, and 5,149 cases in 1996, then rose to a high of 7,795 in 1998. The number of arrests rose significantly from 7,554 in fiscal year 1994 to 17,552 in 1997, an increase of 132 percent. Arrests dropped to 13,934 in fiscal year 1998, a decrease of 21 percent. In addition, the number of warnings to employers in 1998 (642) decreased 12 percent compared to the number issued in 1997. Notices of intent to fine (1,023) increased 19 percent while the number of final orders (535) was down by 31 percent.

Fraud investigations

Fraud investigations seek to penetrate fraud schemes of all sizes and complexity that are used to violate immigration and related laws, or to shield the true status of illegal aliens in order to obtain entitlement benefits from federal, state, or local agencies. Fraud cases completed in fiscal year 1998 decreased 5 percent when compared to 1997. Of the 4,614 fraud cases completed in fiscal year 1998, 71 percent pertained to individuals involved in immigration fraud, 4 percent to large-scale organizations, 15 percent to facilitators, 6 percent to civil document fraud (INA 274C), and the remaining 4 percent to special projects and entitlement fraud. The majority of fraud cases involved immigration fraud stemming from aliens misrepresenting themselves through the misuse or absence of documents.

Anti-smuggling activities

Anti-smuggling activities of the INS include the detection, apprehension, and prosecution of alien smuggling operations. The target of these investigations are persons or entities who bring, transport, harbor, or smuggle illegal aliens into or within the United States. The targets include violators with a substantial volume of smuggled aliens or revenues from the smuggling activity, *e.g.*, organized conspiracies consisting of four or more persons, and individuals such as freelance operators who smuggle infrequently or independently, or non-professional violators who smuggle relatives, household employees, or employees of small businesses. The INS completed 2,033 smuggling investigations cases in fiscal year 1998, a 74 percent increase from the 1,171 cases completed in 1997. In 1998, the INS arrested 45,128 smuggled aliens, a 34 percent decrease from the high of 68,203 in 1995.

Data Overview: Removals

(Tables 61-69)

The most complete picture of adverse actions involving individual aliens includes aliens who withdraw their application for admission when presented with evidence of their inadmissibility, aliens who are allowed to voluntarily depart, and aliens who are formally removed with consequent penalties. The following table summarizes the activities in fiscal year 1998:

	Number of aliens
Withdrew application for admission	500,346
Accepted offer of voluntary departure	1,569,817
Formally removed (with penalties)	172,547

Withdrawal of application for admission

An immigration inspector makes the decision to permit a withdrawal of an application for admission at a port of entry. The inspector also has the authority to place an arriving alien in expedited removal proceedings (discussed below). The INS has very little data on the characteristics of those that are permitted to withdraw. In addition to withdrawals, inspectors referred an additional 11,905 aliens to hearings before an immigration judge in fiscal year 1998.

Voluntary departure (Tables 61, 62)

More than 97 percent of voluntary departures involve aliens who are apprehended by the Border Patrol and removed quickly. This statistic includes recidivists and thus is a measure of events rather than unique individuals. The INS does not currently have a centralized automated information system with the characteristics of most of these aliens. There are, however, characteristics for approximately 71,000 aliens who admitted that they had been in the United States illegally for longer than 3 days and agreed to a witnessed departure. Of this group, approximately 99 percent were aliens from Mexico; their median age was 23 years, and 93 percent were male. These aliens are probably similar to the rest of the voluntary departures but they have been in the United States for a longer period; 31 percent had been here longer than a year and another 39 percent had been here longer than a month but less than one year. One other characteristic distinguishes this longer-staying group (but not all voluntary departures); the INS located 21 percent of these aliens in institutions (generally, county jails). Those found in incarceration were granted a witnessed voluntary departure because their crimes were minor or local authorities declined to prosecute.

Formal removal (Table 61)

In fiscal year 1998 the number of formal removals was up dramatically from previous years. This increase is the result of increased resources available to the program in

recent years and the implementation of expedited removal procedures after April 1, 1997. The following table illustrates the impact of expedited removals (a subset of total removals):

Fiscal year	Total removals	Expedited removals
1993	42,469	X
1994	45,621	X
1995	50,873	X
1996	69,588	X
1997	114,292	23,484
1998	172,547	76,671

X Not applicable.

Expedited removal

Expedited removals were 44 percent of all formal removals in fiscal year 1998. Expedited removal procedures allow the INS to quickly remove certain inadmissible aliens from the United States. In fiscal year 1998 the INS used these procedures with aliens arriving at ports of entry who illegally attempted to gain admission by fraud or misrepresentation or with no entry documents or by using counterfeit, altered, or otherwise fraudulent or improper documents. Aliens placed in the expedited removal process have the opportunity to claim a fear of persecution or an intention to apply for asylum, or they may claim to have certain legal status in the United States. All cases are reviewed by a supervisor and aliens who have made certain claims may be referred to an asylum officer and ultimately to an immigration judge.

Inspectors determined that about 600,000 arriving aliens in fiscal 1998 were inadmissible. Of these about 160,000 were inadmissible for reasons that made them subject to expedited removal. However, 80,000 of those aliens were allowed to withdraw their application for admission. The remaining 80,000 were placed in expedited removal. Only about 3,000 of these aliens expressed a fear of being returned; they were referred to an asylum officer. About 86 percent of those 3,000 aliens were found to have a credible fear of persecution and were taken out of the expedited removal process and scheduled for hearings before an immigration judge.

Aliens from Mexico accounted for over 93 percent of expedited removals in fiscal year 1998. The next largest countries are Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, Canada, and Ecuador (all with less than one percent of expedited removals). Approximately 72 percent of all expedited removals occurred at one of four southwest border ports of

entry; San Ysidro, CA (43 percent), El Paso, TX (12), Calexico, CA (9) and Laredo, TX (8).

The INS collects more data on the characteristics of aliens with a formal removal than it does for the other categories of removal.

Country of citizenship (Tables 64, 65)

Aliens with a formal removal came from 171 countries in fiscal year 1998; 31 countries had more than 100 aliens removed from the United States. However, just 8 countries accounted for almost 94 percent of all formal removals. These same 8 countries have been the top countries for several years with approximately 88 percent or more of all formal removals each year since 1993.

Country	Number removed	Number of criminals
Mexico	139,135	42,789
El Salvador	5,315	1,711
Guatemala	5,120	974
Honduras	5,105	1,146
Dominican Republic	2,498	1,690
Jamaica	1,844	1,216
Colombia	1,793	1,350
Canada	889	508

Criminal activity (Table 65)

The passage of the Immigration Reform and Control Act in 1986 helped the INS focus on the removal of those aliens determined to be the greatest threat to society. In fiscal year 1986 the INS removed 1,978 aliens for criminal violations (4 percent of all removals). The removal of criminal aliens has increased greatly since then. The 1998 removal of 55,489 criminals is the largest total ever, and an increase of nearly 12 percent over 1997. The 8 countries that account for most of the removals also are the countries that accounted for 93 percent of criminals the INS removed from the United States in 1998. They have been the leading countries in this category for several years with 91 percent or more of all criminals removed each year since 1993. One significant change within the group is that the number of criminal aliens from Canada fell from 1,065 in 1993 to 393 in 1997. Since 1986, the INS has devoted an increasing proportion of resources to drug interdiction at the border and to interagency cooperative task forces designed to eliminate trafficking in illegal drugs within the United States. The INS also has increased its cooperation with other law enforcement agencies to ensure that aliens convicted of crimes and incarcerated are placed into removal proceedings during or at the end of their prison sentence.

The ten most common categories of crime in fiscal year 1998 include:

Crime	Number removed	Percent of total crimes
Dangerous drugs	26,081	47
Immigration	8,064	15
Burglary	2,955	5
Assault	2,882	5
Larceny	1,600	3
Robbery	1,587	3
Weapon offenses	1,458	3
Sexual assault	1,129	2
Stolen vehicle	1,026	2
Sex offenses.....	853	2

Administrative reason for removal

(Tables 63, 66-68)

The administrative reason for removal is the primary charge cited by an immigration judge in the order to remove an alien. There are more than 100 charges that might form the basis for a removal in 1998, but most fall into one of three main categories. Aliens who were present in the United States after making an illegal entry account for 28 percent of all aliens formally removed. Aliens who attempted entry without proper documents, or through fraud or misrepresentation, account for 46 percent and aliens with criminal charges account for 21 percent (a criminal alien as defined in the previous section may not have a criminal charge as the reason for removal if, for example, the immigration judge did not have appropriate documents from the relevant criminal justice system). This distribution is very different than previous years because of the large number of expedited removal cases; those cases are classified as attempting entry.

Immigration status at entry to the United States

At least 43 percent of all aliens with a formal removal attempted (and perhaps completed) an illegal entry between designated ports of entry. Almost 44 percent attempted to enter at a port of entry without proper documents or through fraud or misrepresentation. The remainder made legal entries but then failed to maintain status; parolees, tourists, and legal permanent residents are the largest groups in this category.

Aliens removed from the interior

The INS defines "interior" removals as the removals of aliens who had been in the United States for longer than 3 days. In fiscal year 1998 71,815 formal removals met this definition; about 42 percent of all formal removals. In addition, as noted above, 70,743 aliens were allowed an escorted voluntary departure from the interior. Another 7,124 had other types of voluntary departure. Approximately 31,000 aliens with formal removals had

been in the United States for longer than a year. Aliens apprehended in work site operations and subsequently removed from the United States are a subset of aliens removed from the interior. There were 1,916 such aliens formally removed in 1998 (an additional 8,272 were allowed a voluntary departure).

Gender and age

The median age of aliens with a formal removal in fiscal year 1998 was 26 years, down slightly from the 27 years of age typical of the last several years. That decline is due to the increasing proportion of women among aliens removed; their median age was 25 years in 1998. Between 1992 and 1995 the proportion of women was about 6 percent. The proportion of women rose to 12 percent in 1996, 16 percent in 1997, and 21 percent in 1998. Most of this increase is attributable to women from Mexico who attempted entry without proper documents or through fraud. In 1996 the special "Port Court" processing at the San Diego ports provided the resources necessary to put more arriving aliens into proceedings than had been possible before. This special processing continued until the implementation of expedited removal procedures in April 1997. In either case, larger numbers of women were intercepted as they attempted entry in the San Diego area. Women are 39 percent of all expedited removals.

Understanding the Data

Data Collection

Apprehension and voluntary departure

Apprehension data are collected on Form I-213, Record of Deportable/Inadmissible Alien. Much of the data collected establishes the identity of the individual and the circumstances of the apprehension. Some demographic data are available including country of birth, country of citizenship, gender, date of birth, and marital status. However, the Performance Analysis System (PAS, the principal automated data system for a variety of INS workload measures) captures only aggregated data on country of citizenship, location of apprehension, status at entry, length of time in the United States, and limited information on employment status. Individual INS offices report these data once a month. Statistics on the number of voluntary departures are also based on data captured on Form I-213. The data on most voluntary departures are aggregated and reported in PAS. The only data element collected is whether the alien was a Mexican national.

Voluntary departure (interior)

Data on aliens granted a voluntary departure who had been in the United States for longer than 3 days are collected from the Form I-213s for those aliens. The data capture for this special subset of aliens is not aggregated to the office level but rather maintained at the individual alien level.

Individuals removed

The data on individuals removed with a formal order of removal or given a voluntary departure under docket control are more extensive. These data are collected via the INS' automated Deportable Alien Control System (DACS). The data captured include immigration status, type of entry into the United States, reasons for removal, history of criminal activity, limited employment information, and basic demographic information such as date of birth, gender, marital status, country of birth, country of citizenship, and country to which deported. In general, these data are entered in DACS over a period of time that begins with the placing of an apprehended alien in docket control. In some INS offices most of the data entry is done at the time of case closure (removal, adjustment of status, *etc.*).

Other data

Data on drug seizures, accomplishments of the Border Patrol, accomplishments of the Investigations program, prosecutions, fines, convictions, and judicial activities are captured in PAS. As noted above, these are aggregated data updated once a month by INS offices.

Limitations of Data

Case tracking

The INS' current data systems cannot link an apprehension to its final disposition (removal, adjustment of status, *etc.*). Therefore, analysts should use caution when comparing apprehension and removal data. Apprehended aliens who choose to use the available appeals procedures will spend several months and perhaps several years in the process before final disposition of their cases. In other words, aliens apprehended in any given fiscal year are quite likely to be removed (or adjusted to legal status, *etc.*) in some future fiscal year. In addition, INS statistics on apprehensions and removals relate to events, not individuals. For example, if an alien has been apprehended three times during the fiscal year, that individual will appear three times in the apprehension statistics.

Time lags in data entry

The data on removals under docket control (formal removals) reported in this and other *Statistical Yearbooks* should be used cautiously. One problem is the time lag in reporting removals. The data in this *Yearbook* have been adjusted to reflect the actual year of removal. The data for each fiscal year require updating and cannot be considered complete for at least 4 years. For example, the removals reported during fiscal year 1998 that occurred in 1997 increased the number for fiscal year 1997 by 2.2 percent.

Changes in definitions

Another area of caution involves changes in definitions across years. For example, the INS has expanded the information about the crimes of aliens removed in recent years. This change allows the INS to more accurately count the number of criminals that it removes. The statistics in this *Yearbook* reflect these changes and update the data on criminals from fiscal year 1990 onward.

Changes in definitions and new reporting requirements may also explain some of the variations in the data concerning Investigations activities. In particular, there have been significant changes in the reporting requirements for anti-smuggling and work site enforcement activities.

Tracking system for work site enforcement

Another historical problem has been the difficulty in providing the number of work site apprehensions that have resulted in deportation or removal from the United States. Until 1997, an adequate tracking system did not exist to track the number of aliens removed from the United States who were arrested during work-site enforcement operations. Currently, the Deportable Alien Control System (DACS) and the Voluntary Returns (IVR) systems provide data but there have been data collection problems associated with the new data entry requirements.

TABLE 56. DEPORTABLE ALIENS LOCATED: FISCAL YEARS 1892-1998

Year	Deportable aliens located ¹	Year	Deportable aliens located ¹
1892-1998	38,204,117	1977	1,042,215
1892-1900	NA	1978	1,057,977
1901-10	NA	1979	1,076,418
1911-20	NA	1980	910,361
1921-30	128,484	1981-90	11,883,328
1931-40	147,457	1981	975,780
1941-50	1,377,210	1982	970,246
1951-60	3,598,949	1983	1,251,357
1961-70	1,608,356	1984	1,246,981
1961	88,823	1985	1,348,749
1962	92,758	1986	1,767,400
1963	88,712	1987	1,190,488
1964	86,597	1988	1,008,145
1965	110,371	1989	954,243
1966	138,520	1990	1,169,939
1967	161,608	1991-98	11,138,835
1968	212,057	1991	1,197,875
1969	283,557	1992	1,258,481
1970	345,353	1993	1,327,261
1971-80	8,321,498	1994	1,094,719
1971	420,126	1995	1,394,554
1972	505,949	1996	1,649,986
1973	655,968	1997	1,536,520
1974	788,145	1998	1,679,439
1975	766,600		
1976	875,915		
1976, TQ ²	221,824		

¹ Aliens apprehended were first recorded in 1925. Prior to 1960, data represent total aliens actually apprehended. Since 1960, figures are for total deportable aliens located, including nonwillful crewman violators. ² The three-month period—July 1 through September 30, 1976—between fiscal year 1976 and fiscal year 1977.

NOTE: See Glossary for fiscal year definitions.

NA Not available.

**TABLE 59. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE BORDER PATROL
FISCAL YEARS 1992-98**

Activities and accomplishments	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Persons processed by the Border Patrol¹	1,221,904	1,281,721	1,046,576	1,336,518	1,561,234	1,422,829	1,556,984
Deportable aliens located by the Border Patrol	1,199,560	1,263,490	1,031,668	1,324,202	1,549,876	1,412,953	1,555,776
Mexican aliens	1,168,946	1,230,124	999,890	1,293,508	1,523,141	1,387,650	1,522,918
Working in agriculture	5,488	5,393	5,162	4,487	2,684	3,521	3,270
Working in trades, crafts, industry, and service	7,165	7,403	8,068	12,552	9,413	10,146	6,616
Welfare/seeking employment	1,065,159	1,117,414	901,826	1,185,761	1,405,314	1,279,923	1,398,892
Canadian aliens	6,167	5,249	3,400	3,463	2,746	2,935	2,329
All others	24,447	28,117	28,378	27,231	23,989	22,368	30,529
Smugglers of aliens located	17,237	15,266	14,143	12,796	13,458	12,523	13,908
Aliens located who were smuggled into the United States	69,538	80,835	92,934	102,591	122,233	124,605	174,514
Seizures (conveyances)	11,391	10,995	9,134	9,327	11,129	11,792	14,401
Value of seizures (millions of dollars)	1,266	1,384	1,598	2,012	1,256	1,095	1,405
Narcotics	1,217	1,338	1,556	1,965	1,209	1,046	1,340
Other	49	46	43	46	47	49	64

¹ Includes deportable aliens located and non-deportable (e.g., U.S. citizens and legal permanent resident aliens).

NOTE: Data on aliens previously expelled, aliens located with previous criminal records, conveyances examined, and persons questioned shown in previous *Yearbooks* are not available starting in fiscal year 1990. Data for narcotics have been adjusted for fiscal year 1995, and data for other for 1992-94 and 1996-97.

**TABLE 60. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE INS INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM
FISCAL YEARS 1992-98**

Activities and accomplishments	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Criminal investigations:¹							
Cases completed	38,716	45,291	46,236	45,619	54,065	74,612	87,295
Defendants prosecuted	2,027	2,041	2,386	1,965	1,468	1,436	2,195
Defendants convicted	1,688	1,954	2,172	1,590	1,254	1,166	1,704
Employer investigations:²							
Cases completed	7,053	6,237	6,169	5,283	5,149	7,537	7,795
Warnings	840	758	683	550	668	733	642
Notice of Intent to Fine	1,461	1,302	1,063	1,055	1,019	862	1,023
Final orders	1,063	944	836	909	808	777	535
Arrests	8,027	7,630	7,554	10,014	14,164	17,552	13,934
Fraud investigations:³							
Cases completed	3,428	4,416	5,800	6,455	4,369	4,843	4,614
Defendants prosecuted	532	525	308	389	613	332	447
Defendants convicted	494	421	225	257	339	190	310
Smuggling investigations:⁴							
Cases completed	7,073	6,955	4,750	5,358	2,643	1,171	2,033
Smugglers arrested	13,454	11,244	8,787	8,580	4,699	3,381	2,812
Smuggled aliens arrested	38,498	48,017	53,078	68,203	43,243	35,084	45,128
Defendants prosecuted	3,030	2,491	2,029	2,636	3,360	2,287	1,830
Defendants convicted	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,838	1,737	1,183
Entered without inspection/status violators:⁵							
Cases completed	24,048	23,841	19,364	23,624	33,138	33,910	25,427
Aliens arrested	6,507	7,375	8,458	8,793	15,365	13,702	11,341

¹ Criminal alien cases include large-scale organizations engaged in ongoing criminal activity and individual aliens convicted of crimes such as terrorism or drug trafficking.

² Employer investigations target employers of unauthorized aliens and include criminal investigations, administrative investigations, auxiliary investigations, INS Headquarters Investigation Project, and Department of Labor ESA-91.

³ Fraud investigations seek to penetrate fraud schemes of all sizes and degrees of complexity which are used to violate immigration and related laws or to shield the true status of illegal aliens in order to obtain entitlement benefits. The fraud schemes may be related to marriage fraud, immigration benefit fraud, employer sanctions document fraud, other document fraud, and entitlement fraud.

⁴ At the start of fiscal year 1996, Performance Analysis System (PAS) Anti-smuggling reporting was merged with PAS Investigations. Smuggling cases involve those which target persons or entities who bring, transport, harbor, or smuggle illegal aliens into or within the United States.

⁵ Includes Entry Without Inspection (EWI), such as stowaways, or landed crewmen who were ordered detained on board, and status violators. The latter category pertains to alien apprehensions for violating the terms of admission, e.g., staying longer in the United States than permitted. Frequently, such aliens are not themselves investigative targets, but are located during other investigations.

NA Not available.

**TABLE 61. ALIENS EXPELLED
FISCAL YEARS 1892-1998**

Year	Formal removals ¹	Voluntary departures ²
1892-1998	2,256,285	34,400,200
1892-1900	25,642	NA
1901-10	119,769	NA
1911-20	206,021	NA
1921-30	281,464	72,233
1931-40	185,303	93,330
1941-50	141,112	1,470,925
1951-60	150,472	3,883,660
1961-70	101,205	1,334,528
1961	8,181	52,383
1962	8,025	54,164
1963	7,763	69,392
1964	9,167	73,042
1965	10,572	95,263
1966	9,680	123,683
1967	9,728	142,343
1968	9,590	179,952
1969	11,030	240,958
1970	17,469	303,348
1971-80	240,217	7,246,812
1971	18,294	370,074
1972	16,883	450,927
1973	17,346	568,005
1974	19,413	718,740
1975	24,432	655,814
1976	29,226	765,094
1976, TQ	9,245	190,280
1977	31,263	867,015
1978	29,277	975,515
1979	26,825	966,137
1980	18,013	719,211
1981-90	232,830	9,961,912
1981	17,379	823,875
1982	15,216	812,572
1983	19,211	931,600
1984	18,696	909,833
1985	23,105	1,041,296
1986	24,592	1,586,320
1987	24,336	1,091,203
1988	25,829	911,790
1989	34,427	830,890
1990	30,039	1,022,533
1991-98	572,250	10,336,800
1991	33,189	1,061,105
1992	43,671	1,105,829
1993	42,469	1,243,334
1994	45,621	1,029,052
1995	50,873	1,313,711
1996	69,588	1,573,372
1997	114,292	1,440,580
1998	172,547	1,569,817

¹ Formal removals include deportations, exclusions, and removals. See text for further information about the different types of formal removals.

² Voluntary departures includes aliens under docket control required to depart and voluntary departures not under docket control; first recorded in 1927.

NOTE: See Glossary for fiscal year definitions.

NA Not available.

**TABLE 62. ALIENS EXPELLED BY REGION AND DISTRICT OFFICE
FISCAL YEAR 1998**

Region and district office	Formal removals ¹	Voluntary departures ²
All regions	172,547	1,569,817
Eastern Region	22,289	11,473
Atlanta, GA	1,977	313
Baltimore, MD	611	251
Boston, MA	907	119
Buffalo, NY	1,122	1,343
Cleveland, OH	192	346
Detroit, MI	470	1,445
Miami, FL	4,188	1,683
New Orleans, LA	4,300	470
New York, NY	3,583	308
Newark, NJ	1,283	1,245
Philadelphia, PA	2,039	442
Portland, ME	157	1,665
San Juan, PR	565	1,294
Washington, DC	895	549
Central Region	57,712	587,848
Chicago, IL	1,841	875
Dallas, TX	6,831	8,650
Denver, CO	3,327	500
El Paso, TX	17,777	136,815
Harlingen, TX	8,891	198,997
Helena, MT	419	1,753
Houston, TX	5,282	349
Kansas City, MO	983	447
Omaha, NE	615	1,829
St. Paul, MN	956	828
San Antonio, TX	10,790	236,805
Western Region	92,546	970,496
Anchorage, AK	91	159
Honolulu, HI	256	224
Los Angeles, CA	8,941	11,057
Phoenix, AZ	17,667	471,578
Portland, OR	1,019	1,197
San Diego, CA	58,882	472,540
San Francisco, CA	3,419	10,039
Seattle, WA	2,271	3,702

¹ Formal removals include deportations, exclusions, and removals. See text for further information about the different types of formal removals.

² Voluntary departures include aliens under docket control required to depart and voluntary departures not under docket control.

**TABLE 63. ALIENS REMOVED BY ADMINISTRATIVE REASON FOR REMOVAL
FISCAL YEARS 1991-98**

Year	Total	Attempted entry without proper documents or through fraud or misrepresentation	Criminal	Failed to maintain status	Previously removed, ineligible for reentry
1991	33,189	3,058	14,475	1,135	735
1992	43,671	3,630	20,098	1,076	1,008
1993	42,469	3,031	22,435	781	929
1994	45,621	2,840	23,695	502	1,005
1995	50,873	5,335	24,989	494	1,392
1996	69,588	14,757	27,133	598	1,954
1997	114,292	35,910	34,056	1,024	3,109
1998	172,547	79,141	35,783	968	7,055

Year	Present without authorization ¹	Security	Smuggling or aiding illegal entry	Other	Unknown
1991	13,347	7	28	191	213
1992	17,403	31	177	57	191
1993	14,977	54	208	30	24
1994	14,944	57	209	25	2,344
1995	16,730	34	196	31	1,672
1996	23,213	36	274	47	1,576
1997	39,228	30	384	530	21
1998	48,257	15	489	820	19

¹ Includes those aliens charged under the statutes previous to April 1, 1997 as "entered without inspection".

NOTE: The administrative reason for formal removal is the legal basis for removal. Some aliens who are criminals may be removed under a different administrative reason (or charge) for the convenience of the government. Removals include those actions known as deportation and exclusion prior to the revision of law that was effective April 1, 1997.

**TABLE 64. ALIENS REMOVED BY TYPE OF REMOVAL AND REGION AND COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY
FISCAL YEAR 1998**

Region and country of nationality ¹	Total	Deportation ²	Exclusion ²	Inadmissability ³	Deportability ³
All countries	172,547	16,215	956	125,836	29,540
Europe	1,982	403	40	616	923
Albania	74	5	2	57	10
Austria	9	3	-	3	3
Belgium	12	1	2	-	9
Bulgaria	79	23	-	43	13
Czechoslovakia, former	166	9	-	78	79
Czech Republic	4	1	-	2	1
Slovak Republic	10	1	-	5	4
Unknown republic	152	7	-	71	74
Denmark	8	1	-	1	6
Estonia	5	2	-	1	2
Finland	5	-	-	2	3
France	85	8	6	17	54
Germany	148	26	2	24	96
Greece	28	7	1	9	11
Hungary	38	6	-	21	11
Iceland	4	1	-	1	2
Ireland	45	5	1	2	37
Italy	98	13	1	17	67
Latvia	3	-	-	2	1
Lithuania	14	2	-	6	6
Monaco	1	-	-	-	1
Netherlands	47	9	2	11	25
Norway	9	2	-	-	7
Poland	163	40	1	86	36
Portugal	94	38	-	14	42
Romania	94	37	2	38	17
Soviet Union, former	190	55	2	73	60
Armenia	36	19	-	11	6
Belarus	2	-	-	1	1
Georgia	5	1	-	4	-
Kyrgyzstan	2	1	1	-	-
Russia	93	20	-	38	35
Ukraine	35	8	-	16	11
Unknown republic	17	6	1	3	7
Spain	61	9	-	14	38
Sweden	17	1	-	4	12
Switzerland	13	-	-	2	11
United Kingdom	404	79	12	67	246
Yugoslavia, former	68	21	6	23	18
Bosnia-Herzegovina	4	1	-	1	2
Croatia	7	2	-	2	3
Macedonia	7	2	1	4	-
Slovenia	3	-	-	3	-
Unknown	47	16	5	13	13
Asia	2,831	539	143	1,477	672
Afghanistan	16	4	2	8	2
Bahrain	1	-	-	1	-
Bangladesh	82	24	7	41	10
Burma	2	-	-	1	1
Cambodia	21	1	1	17	2
China, People's Republic	569	57	42	398	72
Cyprus	1	-	-	1	-
Hong Kong	2	-	-	2	-
India	366	73	43	202	48
Indonesia	33	3	-	15	15
Iran	57	17	2	28	10
Iraq	12	2	2	8	-
Israel	87	17	-	40	30

**TABLE 64. ALIENS REMOVED BY TYPE OF REMOVAL AND REGION AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY
FISCAL YEAR 1998—Continued**

Region and country of nationality ¹	Total	Deportation ²	Exclusion ²	Inadmissability ³	Deportability ³
Japan	53	4	1	20	28
Jordan	86	30	1	24	31
Korea	180	17	4	70	89
Kuwait	10	2	-	4	4
Laos	6	4	-	1	1
Lebanon	50	20	-	18	12
Malaysia	34	7	-	20	7
Mongolia	4	-	-	-	4
Nepal	8	1	-	7	-
Pakistan	386	48	21	258	59
Philippines	502	153	5	161	183
Qatar	1	1	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	7	1	-	1	5
Singapore	7	2	-	2	3
Sri Lanka	60	8	9	42	1
Syria	28	13	1	5	9
Taiwan	24	2	1	17	4
Thailand	60	10	-	29	21
Turkey	53	9	1	29	14
United Arab Emirates	3	-	-	1	2
Vietnam	12	2	-	5	5
Yemen	8	7	-	1	-
Africa	1,432	392	67	631	342
Algeria	31	4	1	20	6
Angola	3	-	1	2	-
Benin	7	1	-	5	1
Burkina Faso	12	3	-	5	4
Burundi	3	-	-	2	1
Cameroon	23	11	1	7	4
Cape Verde	33	18	1	1	13
Central African Republic	1	1	-	-	-
Chad	1	-	-	1	-
Congo, Democratic Republic	14	2	-	7	5
Congo, Republic	5	-	-	5	-
Cote d'Ivoire	49	17	3	23	6
Djibouti	1	-	-	1	-
Egypt	64	17	3	28	16
Equatorial Guinea	1	-	-	-	1
Eritrea	2	-	-	1	1
Ethiopia	36	19	-	2	15
Gambia, The	33	12	-	7	14
Ghana	198	40	20	110	28
Guinea	57	5	2	40	10
Kenya	21	5	1	6	9
Liberia	49	22	3	11	13
Libya	3	1	-	2	-
Malawi	1	-	-	-	1
Mali	28	4	1	20	3
Mauritania	2	1	-	1	-
Mauritius	1	-	-	1	-
Morocco	36	11	1	13	11
Namibia	1	-	-	1	-
Niger	37	14	4	11	8
Nigeria	489	148	18	191	132
Rwanda	3	-	-	3	-
Senegal	55	11	-	36	8
Sierra Leone	22	3	1	14	4
Somalia	21	2	3	14	2
South Africa	35	6	1	17	11
Sudan	10	3	-	4	3
Tanzania	7	-	1	3	3

**TABLE 64. ALIENS REMOVED BY TYPE OF REMOVAL AND REGION AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY
FISCAL YEAR 1998—Continued**

Region and country of nationality ¹	Total	Deportation ²	Exclusion ²	Inadmissability ³	Deportability ³
Togo	7	4	-	2	1
Tunisia	11	3	1	4	3
Uganda	6	1	-	5	-
Zambia	3	-	-	2	1
Zimbabwe	10	3	-	3	4
Oceania	155	41	-	36	78
Australia	37	4	-	12	21
Fiji	29	17	-	3	9
Micronesia, Federated States	8	2	-	-	6
New Zealand	27	2	-	11	14
Palau	10	2	-	2	6
Papua New Guinea	1	1	-	-	-
Samoa	7	3	-	1	3
Tonga	35	10	-	7	18
Tuvalu	1	-	-	-	1
North America	161,852	14,086	614	120,788	26,364
Canada	889	58	23	568	240
Mexico	139,135	9,729	402	108,111	20,893
United States	1	-	-	1	-
Caribbean	5,409	1,580	153	1,925	1,751
Antigua-Barbuda	38	12	-	10	16
Bahamas, The	82	29	1	23	29
Barbados	51	20	-	6	25
Cuba	33	2	16	14	1
Dominica	26	12	1	4	9
Dominican Republic	2,498	692	31	852	923
Grenada	22	7	-	7	8
Haiti	486	126	58	202	100
Jamaica	1,844	567	42	714	521
St. Kitts-Nevis	20	11	1	2	6
St. Lucia	27	9	2	4	12
St. Vincent & Grenadines	21	4	-	11	6
Trinidad & Tobago	261	89	1	76	95
Central America	16,418	2,719	36	10,183	3,480
Belize	181	36	-	86	59
Costa Rica	157	17	-	96	44
El Salvador	5,315	991	10	2,972	1,342
Guatemala	5,120	929	12	3,309	870
Honduras	5,105	598	7	3,495	1,005
Nicaragua	396	102	4	189	101
Panama	144	46	3	36	59
South America	4,278	751	91	2,278	1,158
Argentina	71	12	-	17	42
Bolivia	187	19	2	156	10
Brazil	342	55	3	242	42
Chile	111	19	-	55	37
Colombia	1,793	350	65	695	683
Ecuador	650	87	5	468	90
Guyana	248	69	5	108	66
Paraguay	7	-	1	6	-
Peru	589	104	-	373	112
Suriname	5	1	-	2	2
Uruguay	30	5	-	10	15
Venezuela	245	30	10	146	59
Stateless	1	-	-	1	-
Unknown and not reported	16	3	1	9	3

¹ Country is defined as nationality for sovereign states and country of birth for dependencies.

² Deportations and exclusions are removals charged under provisions of law in effect before April 1, 1997.

³ Inadmissibility and deportability are removals charged under provisions of law in effect after April 1, 1997.

- Represents zero.

**TABLE 65. ALIENS REMOVED BY CRIMINAL STATUS AND REGION AND
SELECTED COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY
FISCAL YEARS 1993-98**

Region and country of nationality ¹	1993			1994			1995		
	Total	Criminal ²	Non- criminal	Total	Criminal ²	Non- criminal	Total	Criminal ²	Non- criminal
All countries	42,469	27,827	14,642	45,621	30,158	15,463	50,873	31,631	19,242
Europe	774	331	443	925	377	548	934	398	536
Albania	3	1	2	15	5	10	11	4	7
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Austria	3	1	2	4	1	3	3	1	2
Belgium	5	3	2	5	4	1	16	5	11
Bulgaria	4	1	3	12	1	11	18	6	12
Czechoslovakia, former	11	4	7	12	4	8	5	3	2
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	1	-
Unknown republic	11	4	7	9	3	6	4	2	2
Denmark	3	1	2	7	-	7	5	-	5
Estonia	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	1	-
Finland	4	3	1	2	-	2	5	-	5
France	49	15	34	52	14	38	58	27	31
Germany	99	44	55	101	30	71	90	30	60
Greece	26	13	13	24	19	5	24	11	13
Hungary	17	10	7	10	4	6	11	7	4
Iceland	4	1	3	4	2	2	-	-	-
Ireland	6	4	2	13	6	7	19	4	15
Italy	52	25	27	57	28	29	59	30	29
Latvia	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Lithuania	3	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	1
Luxembourg	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	22	8	14	15	8	7	38	20	18
Norway	4	3	1	4	2	2	5	1	4
Poland	78	8	70	81	21	60	62	18	44
Portugal	46	39	7	53	43	10	42	32	10
Romania	10	3	7	30	7	23	45	6	39
Soviet Union, former	19	7	12	44	13	31	55	16	39
Armenia	-	-	-	3	2	1	7	5	2
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	9	1	8	26	9	17	30	7	23
Ukraine	3	1	2	3	-	3	10	3	7
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown republic	7	5	2	11	2	9	7	1	6
Spain	17	10	7	24	9	15	34	10	24
Sweden	10	2	8	7	1	6	9	4	5
Switzerland	6	2	4	9	4	5	19	7	12
United Kingdom	248	115	133	283	137	146	252	142	110
Yugoslavia, former	23	6	17	50	13	37	43	11	32
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Croatia	-	-	-	6	2	4	1	-	1
Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Unknown	23	6	17	44	11	33	35	11	24

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE 65. ALIENS REMOVED BY CRIMINAL STATUS AND REGION AND
SELECTED COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY
FISCAL YEARS 1993-98—Continued**

Region and country of nationality ¹	1993			1994			1995		
	Total	Criminal ²	Non- criminal	Total	Criminal ²	Non- criminal	Total	Criminal ²	Non- criminal
Asia	1,247	357	890	1,654	385	1,269	1,332	345	987
Afghanistan	10	5	5	10	4	6	17	10	7
Bahrain	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	48	1	47	44	4	40	44	5	39
Burma	2	2	-	10	-	10	2	-	2
Cambodia	-	-	-	2	-	2	14	2	12
China, People's Republic	94	22	72	448	19	429	307	25	282
Cyprus	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	22	17	5	19	13	6	12	3	9
India	261	22	239	216	22	194	167	15	152
Indonesia	17	6	11	7	1	6	8	4	4
Iran	58	35	23	61	27	34	50	30	20
Iraq	3	1	2	4	1	3	2	2	-
Israel	49	24	25	41	26	15	40	15	25
Japan	44	10	34	55	9	46	31	11	20
Jordan	44	21	23	37	19	18	29	12	17
Korea	44	20	24	58	26	32	50	20	30
Kuwait	1	-	1	4	2	2	3	2	1
Laos	-	-	-	12	-	12	9	2	7
Lebanon	67	32	35	55	30	25	46	28	18
Macau	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Malaysia	15	3	12	9	2	7	12	5	7
Maldives	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Mongolia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	3	3	-	2	-	2	4	2	2
Pakistan	134	31	103	145	30	115	140	33	107
Philippines	162	63	99	236	85	151	193	82	111
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	3	2	1	3	1	2	4	1	3
Singapore	9	3	6	11	6	5	5	2	3
Sri Lanka	77	2	75	43	3	40	49	5	44
Syria	13	6	7	14	6	8	12	4	8
Taiwan	20	7	13	28	15	13	20	7	13
Thailand	23	13	10	27	17	10	30	8	22
Turkey	15	2	13	33	11	22	26	6	20
United Arab Emirates	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Vietnam	5	3	2	6	2	4	3	2	1
Yemen	2	1	1	10	2	8	2	2	-
Africa	705	398	307	959	600	359	927	516	411
Algeria	5	1	4	10	3	7	15	1	14
Angola	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Benin	1	1	-	6	5	1	5	4	1
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cameroon	5	2	3	8	3	5	13	2	11
Cape Verde	10	7	3	22	17	5	18	17	1
Central African Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Congo, Democratic Republic ³	8	4	4	4	1	3	5	2	3
Congo, Republic ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	15	3	12	17	2	15	19	4	15
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	24	13	11	20	6	14	31	12	19
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE 65. ALIENS REMOVED BY CRIMINAL STATUS AND REGION AND
SELECTED COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY
FISCAL YEARS 1993-98—Continued**

Region and country of nationality ¹	1993			1994			1995		
	Total	Criminal ²	Non- criminal	Total	Criminal ²	Non- criminal	Total	Criminal ²	Non- criminal
Ethiopia	12	7	5	22	10	12	20	14	6
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gambia, The	10	1	9	12	2	10	11	3	8
Ghana	108	21	87	127	52	75	177	74	103
Guinea	3	-	3	10	3	7	15	6	9
Guinea-Bissau	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Kenya	6	2	4	21	8	13	8	2	6
Lesotho	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Liberia	31	8	23	36	22	14	37	19	18
Libya	2	2	-	2	1	1	5	3	2
Madagascar	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Mali	2	-	2	6	2	4	14	4	10
Mauritania	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	15	8	7	13	6	7	9	7	2
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-
Niger	47	28	19	38	12	26	68	26	42
Nigeria	335	262	73	490	404	86	332	261	71
Rwanda	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Sao Tome & Principe	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	12	4	8	9	2	7	27	8	19
Seychelles	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-
Sierra Leone	11	8	3	9	3	6	21	14	7
Somalia	4	-	4	14	3	11	11	1	10
South Africa	15	4	11	21	12	9	24	13	11
Sudan	3	1	2	7	3	4	8	2	6
Swaziland	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	-	-	3	2	1	1	-	1
Togo	3	-	3	19	13	6	11	10	1
Tunisia	2	2	-	2	-	2	4	1	3
Uganda	3	1	2	2	-	2	3	1	2
Zambia	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
 Oceania	87	33	54	95	49	46	90	42	48
Australia	16	4	12	13	3	10	14	4	10
Fiji	9	2	7	11	6	5	8	3	5
French Polynesia	-	-	-	10	6	4	6	-	6
Kiribati	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Micronesia, Federated States	16	3	13	12	9	3	13	13	-
New Zealand	2	2	-	17	5	12	21	4	17
Palau	4	1	3	4	4	-	3	2	1
Papua New Guinea	11	3	8	1	-	1	-	-	-
Samoa ⁴	13	7	6	13	8	5	14	12	2
Tonga	14	10	4	13	7	6	10	4	6
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
 North America	37,565	25,306	12,259	39,786	27,200	12,586	45,354	28,721	16,633
Canada	1,262	1,065	197	1,163	937	226	1,073	877	196
Mexico	27,101	19,582	7,519	30,082	21,869	8,213	34,662	22,906	11,756
United States	1	-	1	3	1	2	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE 65. ALIENS REMOVED BY CRIMINAL STATUS AND REGION AND
SELECTED COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY
FISCAL YEARS 1993-98—Continued**

Region and country of nationality ¹	1993			1994			1995		
	Total	Criminal ²	Non- criminal	Total	Criminal ²	Non- criminal	Total	Criminal ²	Non- criminal
Caribbean	3,506	2,497	1,009	3,107	2,220	887	3,427	2,649	778
Anguilla	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Antigua-Barbuda	19	14	5	19	12	7	25	19	6
Aruba	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-
Bahamas, The	68	45	23	61	48	13	73	55	18
Barbados	28	27	1	28	27	1	28	23	5
Bermuda	6	5	1	8	7	1	9	8	1
British Virgin Islands	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Cayman Islands	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-
Cuba	149	126	23	93	75	18	60	52	8
Dominica	38	20	18	39	19	20	24	14	10
Dominican Republic	1,651	1,029	622	1,546	958	588	1,618	1,170	448
Grenada	13	12	1	9	6	3	12	12	-
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Haiti	318	195	123	153	124	29	338	245	93
Jamaica	1,038	871	167	980	814	166	1,043	909	134
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montserrat	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Netherlands Antilles	4	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
St. Kitts-Nevis	14	11	3	8	5	3	12	8	4
St. Lucia	14	12	2	13	7	6	13	6	7
St. Vincent & Grenadines	6	5	1	10	9	1	20	13	7
Trinidad & Tobago	133	118	15	127	102	25	143	110	33
Turks & Caicos Islands	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	1	-
Central America	5,695	2,162	3,533	5,431	2,173	3,258	6,192	2,289	3,903
Belize	129	83	46	98	70	28	71	54	17
Costa Rica	40	21	19	31	17	14	43	28	15
El Salvador	2,104	1,023	1,081	1,890	933	957	1,927	957	970
Guatemala	1,366	406	960	1,271	455	816	1,761	498	1,263
Honduras	1,676	402	1,274	1,647	498	1,149	1,927	533	1,394
Nicaragua	269	130	139	390	111	279	373	139	234
Panama	111	97	14	104	89	15	90	80	10
South America	2,060	1,388	672	2,186	1,538	648	2,234	1,608	626
Argentina	19	9	10	31	16	15	30	16	14
Bolivia	46	23	23	39	16	23	48	31	17
Brazil	101	14	87	128	34	94	96	18	78
Chile	47	27	20	46	24	22	61	29	32
Colombia	1,303	1,028	275	1,424	1,146	278	1,418	1,199	219
Ecuador	134	50	84	122	80	42	166	85	81
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	124	86	38	107	75	32	128	67	61
Paraguay	4	1	3	4	2	2	1	-	1
Peru	210	108	102	190	86	104	204	105	99
Suriname	5	2	3	2	1	1	-	-	-
Uruguay	18	11	7	19	11	8	7	6	1
Venezuela	49	29	20	74	47	27	75	52	23
Stateless	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown and not reported	30	14	16	16	9	7	2	1	1

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE 65. ALIENS REMOVED BY CRIMINAL STATUS AND REGION AND
SELECTED COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY
FISCAL YEARS 1993-98—Continued**

Region and country of nationality ¹	1996			1997			1998		
	Total	Criminal ²	Non- criminal	Total	Criminal ²	Non- criminal	Total	Criminal ²	Non- Criminal
All countries	69,588	36,203	33,385	114,292	49,768	64,524	172,547	55,489	117,058
Europe	1,052	450	602	1,640	543	1,097	1,928	699	1,229
Albania	13	5	8	48	4	44	74	6	68
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	10	2	8	5	2	3	9	4	5
Belgium	9	5	4	6	3	3	12	3	9
Bulgaria	27	4	23	44	5	39	79	9	70
Czechoslovakia, former	14	4	10	77	6	71	166	19	147
Czech Republic	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	1	3
Slovak Republic	1	-	1	12	1	11	10	2	8
Unknown republic	13	4	9	62	5	57	152	16	136
Denmark	5	2	3	9	2	7	8	1	7
Estonia	1	1	-	6	1	5	5	2	3
Finland	3	1	2	2	1	1	5	4	1
France	55	21	34	72	19	53	77	24	53
Germany	116	45	71	111	40	71	148	61	87
Greece	21	15	6	38	25	13	28	13	15
Hungary	11	5	6	32	4	28	38	14	24
Iceland	2	1	1	1	1	-	4	2	2
Ireland	20	8	12	41	11	30	45	17	28
Italy	71	29	42	117	49	68	98	44	54
Latvia	2	1	1	2	-	2	3	1	2
Lithuania	5	1	4	8	3	5	14	4	10
Luxembourg	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Netherlands	36	19	17	34	13	21	38	21	17
Norway	2	1	1	11	5	6	9	2	7
Poland	81	21	60	151	35	116	163	42	121
Portugal	45	37	8	69	49	20	94	79	15
Romania	36	7	29	94	15	79	94	18	76
Soviet Union, former	78	23	55	156	40	116	190	46	144
Armenia	10	1	9	11	2	9	36	4	32
Azerbaijan	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Georgia	-	-	-	5	1	4	5	-	5
Kazakhstan	2	1	1	5	-	5	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Moldova	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Russia	37	9	28	80	24	56	93	29	64
Ukraine	11	5	6	38	8	30	35	3	32
Uzbekistan	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown republic	15	6	9	13	5	8	17	9	8
Spain	42	17	25	51	19	32	61	21	40
Sweden	15	2	13	19	3	16	17	2	15
Switzerland	8	3	5	11	4	7	13	6	7
United Kingdom	280	150	130	345	159	186	367	205	162
Yugoslavia, former	43	19	24	79	24	55	68	28	40
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2	-	2	2	1	1	4	2	2
Croatia	5	3	2	20	1	19	7	5	2
Macedonia	2	-	2	7	1	6	7	1	6
Slovenia	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3
Unknown	34	16	18	49	21	28	47	20	27

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE 65. ALIENS REMOVED BY CRIMINAL STATUS AND REGION AND
SELECTED COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY
FISCAL YEARS 1993-98—Continued**

Region and country of nationality ¹	1996			1997			1998		
	Total	Criminal ²	Non- criminal	Total	Criminal ²	Non- criminal	Total	Criminal ²	Non- Criminal
Asia	1,618	396	1,222	2,421	652	1,769	2,847	750	2,097
Afghanistan	14	3	11	9	3	6	16	5	11
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bangladesh	35	5	30	61	8	53	82	12	70
Burma	1	-	1	6	2	4	2	-	2
Cambodia	4	-	4	10	-	10	21	2	19
China, People's Republic	517	43	474	489	45	444	567	78	489
Cyprus	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	1
Hong Kong	14	10	4	22	10	12	20	13	7
India	148	20	128	293	32	261	366	52	314
Indonesia	12	3	9	15	7	8	33	2	31
Iran	43	20	23	61	30	31	57	26	31
Iraq	2	2	-	12	-	12	12	4	8
Israel	53	34	19	132	65	67	87	36	51
Japan	40	11	29	93	12	81	53	13	40
Jordan	37	20	17	106	44	62	86	31	55
Korea	79	35	44	124	57	67	180	53	127
Kuwait	8	5	3	7	3	4	10	5	5
Laos	7	-	7	12	2	10	6	1	5
Lebanon	41	20	21	51	26	25	50	25	25
Macau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	5	2	3	18	8	10	34	10	24
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3
Nepal	4	2	2	3	1	2	8	3	5
Pakistan	166	29	137	271	64	207	386	72	314
Philippines	206	86	120	411	171	240	502	227	275
Qatar	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	4	2	2	7	5	2
Singapore	13	3	10	4	-	4	7	5	2
Sri Lanka	47	1	46	47	2	45	60	5	55
Syria	17	5	12	16	8	8	28	11	17
Taiwan	17	7	10	25	12	13	24	8	16
Thailand	52	13	39	48	15	33	60	21	39
Turkey	18	8	10	40	13	27	53	14	39
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	1	2
Vietnam	8	3	5	11	3	8	12	7	5
Yemen	9	5	4	16	5	11	8	2	6
Africa	890	487	403	1,183	508	675	1,432	583	849
Algeria	24	6	18	19	4	15	31	7	24
Angola	1	1	-	3	1	2	3	-	3
Benin	9	9	-	12	10	2	7	6	1
Burkina Faso	1	1	-	1	-	1	12	1	11
Burundi	1	1	-	2	-	2	3	1	2
Cameroon	10	3	7	14	4	10	23	4	19
Cape Verde	20	13	7	24	21	3	33	27	6
Central African Republic	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Congo, Democratic Republic ³	8	1	7	21	7	14	14	2	12
Congo, Republic ³	1	1	-	4	-	4	5	1	4
Cote d'Ivoire	17	3	14	26	5	21	49	10	39
Djibouti	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Egypt	34	18	16	50	15	35	64	22	42
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Eritrea	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE 66. ALIENS EXCLUDED BY ADMINISTRATIVE REASON FOR EXCLUSION
FISCAL YEARS 1892-1990**

Year	Total	Subversive or anarchist	Criminal or narcotics violations	Immoral	Mental or physical defect	Likely to become public charge	Stowaway	Attempted entry without inspection or without proper documents	Contract laborer	Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	Other
1892-1990	650,252	1,369	17,465	8,209	82,590	219,399	16,240	204,943	41,941	13,679	44,417
1892-1900	22,515	-	65	89	1,309	15,070	-	-	5,792	-	190
1901-10	108,211	10	1,681	1,277	24,425	63,311	-	-	12,991	-	4,516
1911-20	178,109	27	4,353	4,824	42,129	90,045	1,904	-	15,417	5,083	14,327
1921-30	189,307	9	2,082	1,281	11,044	37,175	8,447	94,084	6,274	8,202	20,709
1931-40	68,217	5	1,261	253	1,530	12,519	2,126	47,858	1,235	258	1,172
1941-50	30,263	60	1,134	80	1,021	1,072	3,182	22,441	219	108	946
1951-60	20,585	1,098	2,017	361	956	149	376	14,657	13	26	932
1961-70	4,831	128	383	24	145	27	175	3,706	-	2	241
1971-80	8,455	32	814	20	31	31	30	7,237	-	-	260
1981-90	19,759	NA	3,675	NA	NA	NA	NA	14,960	-	-	1,124
1981	659	NA	152	NA	NA	NA	NA	486	-	-	21
1982	698	NA	183	NA	NA	NA	NA	478	-	-	37
1983	979	NA	205	NA	NA	NA	NA	728	-	-	46
1984	1,089	NA	160	NA	NA	NA	NA	870	-	-	59
1985	1,747	NA	297	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,351	-	-	99
1986	2,278	NA	270	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,904	-	-	104
1987	1,994	NA	426	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,423	-	-	145
1988	2,693	NA	482	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,043	-	-	168
1989	3,893	NA	712	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,973	-	-	208
1990	3,729	NA	788	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,704	-	-	237

NOTE: From 1941-53, figures represent all exclusions at sea and air ports and exclusions of aliens seeking entry for 30 days or longer at land ports. After 1953, includes aliens excluded after formal hearings. See Glossary for fiscal year definitions.

- Represents zero. NA Not available.

**TABLE 70. SERVICE PARTICIPATION IN THE CONTROL OF MARIJUANA, NARCOTICS,
AND DANGEROUS DRUG TRAFFIC
FISCAL YEARS 1987-98**

Year and seizure	Type of contraband					Total
	Marijuana (lbs.)	Heroin (ozs.)	Cocaine (ozs.)	Dangerous drug pills (units)	Other	
1987:						
Number of seizures	4,003	83	511	312	201	5,392
Amount seized	225,946.7	1,327.4	209,259.8	654,437	X	X
Estimated value of seizures (millions of dollars)	188	27	436	3	7	662
1988:						
Number of seizures	4,190	126	676	231	339	5,824
Amount seized	333,790.1	1,307.0	236,520.4	104,043	X	X
Estimated value of seizures (millions of dollars)	250	40	505	Z	7	804
1989:						
Number of seizures	5,920	368	1,609	224	441	8,756
Amount seized	556,864.7	23,767.6	641,487.5	6,113,197	X	X
Estimated value of seizures (millions of dollars)	443	193	1,346	2	3	1,988
1990:						
Number of seizures	4,759	577	1,847	164	388	7,735
Amount seized	441,125.9	6,193.0	832,419.0	73,249	X	X
Estimated value of seizures (millions of dollars)	335	56	1,334	Z	14	1,739
1991:						
Number of seizures	4,983	403	1,624	133	289	7,432
Amount seized	388,104.3	3,717.3	877,419.5	160,431	X	X
Estimated value of seizures (millions of dollars)	331	32	1,225	Z	6	1,593
1992:						
Number of seizures	6,162	285	1,265	93	276	8,081
Amount seized	587,512.5	6,859.6	796,681.0	362,199	X	X
Estimated value of seizures (millions of dollars)	552	70	1,009	3	2	1,636
1993:						
Number of seizures	7,846	269	1,219	112	364	9,810
Amount seized	683,687.3	5,976.3	847,745.8	75,965	X	X
Estimated value of seizures (millions of dollars)	584	38	1,566	Z	16	2,204
1994:						
Number of seizures	7,149	281	977	116	412	8,935
Amount seized	676,409.3	5,792.0	792,470.5	104,658	X	X
Estimated value of seizures (millions of dollars)	573	23	1,523	Z	34	2,154
1995:						
Number of seizures	6,713	271	924	134	371	8,413
Amount seized	724,523.7	13,205.5	1,362,257.8	250,970	X	X
Estimated value of seizures (millions of dollars)	623	41	2,215	Z	37	2,915
1996:						
Number of seizures	6,843	230	767	173	285	8,298
Amount seized	752,821.8	32,755.3	574,536.5	331,165	X	X
Estimated value of seizures (millions of dollars)	621	98	834	1	23	1,578
1997:						
Number of seizures	7,715	178	649	142	338	9,022
Amount seized	873,193.4	3,182.5	421,113.8	1,982,769	X	X
Estimated value of seizures (millions of dollars)	720	15	637	1	31	1,405
1998:						
Number of seizures	8,524	256	1,228	136	402	10,546
Amount seized	1,121,452.0	3,120.4	559,036.4	335,439	X	X
Estimated value of seizures (millions of dollars)	903	16	940	1	29	1,889

NOTE: Data for fiscal years 1993-96 presented in the last edition of the *Yearbook* have been updated and corrected. Starting in 1990, the reporting of opium seizures is combined with heroin, and hashish is combined with marijuana.

X Not applicable. Z Rounds to less than \$500,000.

**TABLE 71. PROSECUTIONS, FINES, AND IMPRISONMENT FOR IMMIGRATION
AND NATIONALITY VIOLATIONS
FISCAL YEARS 1992-98**

Action taken	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ²	1998
Prosecutions:							
Total disposed of	14,655	14,429	11,518	13,557	14,173	17,081	22,320
Convictions	9,865	11,685	10,210	12,075	12,121	16,184	21,480
Acquittals	57	31	16	72	54	12	37
Dismissals ¹	4,733	2,713	1,292	1,410	1,998	885	803
Prosecutions for immigration violations:							
Disposed of	14,138	14,363	11,485	13,519	14,136	16,912	22,188
Convictions	9,766	11,619	10,178	12,038	12,086	16,021	21,351
Acquittals	57	31	15	72	54	12	37
Dismissals ¹	4,315	2,713	1,292	1,409	1,996	879	800
Prosecution for nationality violations:							
Disposed of	517	66	33	38	37	169	132
Convictions	99	66	32	37	35	163	129
Acquittals	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dismissals ¹	418	-	-	1	2	6	3
Aggregate fines and imprisonment:							
Fines (dollars)	1,673,488	1,074,717	450,729	906,675	1,101,592	751,500	734,724
Immigration violations	1,670,839	1,069,757	444,909	894,825	1,101,292	739,946	727,089
Nationality violations	2,649	4,960	5,820	11,850	300	11,554	7,635
Imprisonment (years)	5,592	6,413	6,214	6,834	6,793	11,038	11,467
Immigration violations	5,550	6,384	6,198	6,811	6,774	10,973	11,353
Nationality violations	42	29	16	23	19	65	114

¹ Dismissed or otherwise closed. ² Counts of violations for fiscal year 1997 have been adjusted due to changes in classification for various violation codes.

NOTE: Data for fiscal years 1993-96 presented in the last edition of the *Yearbook* have been updated and corrected.

- Represents zero.

**TABLE 72. CONVICTIONS FOR IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY VIOLATIONS
FISCAL YEARS 1992-98**

Violations	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ¹	1998
All violations	9,865	11,685	10,210	12,075	12,121	16,184	21,480
Immigration violations	9,766	11,619	10,178	12,038	12,086	16,021	21,351
Entry of aliens illegally	6,341	7,179	6,607	7,430	6,331	9,703	15,032
Reentries of deported aliens	477	766	803	1,475	2,331	2,859	3,149
Bringing in, transporting, harboring, and inducing illegal entry of aliens	977	1,008	732	763	1,307	1,185	1,108
Fraud, misuse of visas, entry permits, and other entry documents	306	293	306	211	193	160	260
Fraud and false statements or entries	109	116	40	61	52	109	100
Alien registration or alien address violations	39	7	15	34	7	10	2
Producing, transferring, possessing, using, or selling false identification documents	497	802	672	1,123	768	1,142	1,068
Conspire to defraud U.S.	121	699	462	442	666	92	106
Producing, processing, selling of a controlled substance	498	742	523	477	408	378	146
Other violations	401	7	18	22	23	383	380
Nationality violations	99	66	32	37	35	163	129
False representation as citizens of U.S.	59	56	24	27	16	106	83
False statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully	37	3	3	5	4	3	4
Reproduction and sale of citizenship and naturalization papers	3	7	5	5	15	54	42

¹ Counts of violations for fiscal year 1997 have been adjusted due to changes in classification for various violation codes.

**TABLE 73. WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS, JUDICIAL REVIEW OF ORDERS OF DEPORTATION, AND DECLARATORY JUDGEMENTS IN EXCLUSION AND DEPORTATION CASES
FISCAL YEARS 1992-98**

Action taken	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ¹	1998
<i>Writs of habeas corpus:</i>							
Total disposed of	331	447	343	436	421	584	631
Favorable to U.S. government	278	405	301	353	353	466	452
Unfavorable to U.S. government	12	15	21	23	27	21	59
Withdrawn or otherwise closed	41	27	21	60	41	97	120
Total pending end of year	388	425	553	532	596	766	907
<i>Judicial review of orders of deportation (Section 106, INA):</i>							
Total disposed of	608	807	685	823	796	1,201	1,297
Favorable to U.S. government	441	595	575	668	659	933	934
Unfavorable to U.S. government	57	97	58	101	93	80	74
Withdrawn or otherwise closed	110	115	52	54	44	188	289
Total pending end of year	708	766	837	848	869	1,405	1,762
<i>Declaratory judgements:</i>							
Total disposed of	182	173	145	158	143	184	340
Favorable to U.S. government	137	137	129	115	114	104	103
Unfavorable to U.S. government	21	18	3	19	14	16	10
Withdrawn or otherwise closed ²	24	18	13	24	15	64	227
Involving claims of U.S. nationality (8 U.S.C. 1503)	19	7	4	10	5	15	17
Favorable to U.S. government	17	6	3	4	5	7	13
Unfavorable to U.S. government	1	-	-	4	-	1	-
Withdrawn or otherwise closed	1	1	1	2	-	7	4
Involving exclusion or deportation	163	166	141	148	138	169	142
Favorable to U.S. government	120	131	126	111	109	97	39
Unfavorable to U.S. government	20	18	3	17	14	15	13
Withdrawn or otherwise closed	23	17	12	20	15	57	90

¹ Includes complete counts from the New York District office beginning in fiscal year 1997; in prior years, only actions taken at the Brooklyn Office were reported.

² Counts for fiscal year 1998 increased due to an audit at the New York District office.

- Represents zero.

**TABLE 74. PRIVATE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY BILLS
INTRODUCED AND LAWS ENACTED
77TH THROUGH 105TH CONGRESS**

Congress	Bills introduced	Laws enacted
105th Congress (first session)	67	9
104th Congress	27	2
103rd Congress	50	4
102nd Congress	71	11
101st Congress	127	7
100th Congress	194	20
99th Congress	347	15
98th Congress	454	33
97th Congress	728	42
96th Congress	902	83
95th Congress	1,024	138
94th Congress	1,023	99
93rd Congress	1,085	63
92nd Congress	2,866	62
91st Congress	6,266	113
90th Congress	7,293	218
89th Congress	5,285	279
88th Congress	3,647	196
87th Congress	3,592	544
86th Congress	3,069	488
85th Congress	4,364	927
84th Congress	4,474	1,227
83rd Congress	4,797	753
82nd Congress	3,669	729
81st Congress	2,811	505
80th Congress	1,141	121
79th Congress	429	14
78th Congress	163	12
77th Congress	430	22